

GERMAN REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE FAILS TO MEET WASHINGTON'S DEMANDS

Requirements of International Law Ignored by Teuton Policy

UNITED STATES EXPECTED TO REVENT SHIPMENT OF CONTRABAND ON VESSELS TO BE FREE FROM ATTACK

POINTS TO FRIENDSHIP LONG EXISTING BETWEEN BERLIN AND THE WESTERN REPUBLIC

Great Britain Is Blamed as Cause of Violations of Recognized Rules of Civilized Warfare by Submarines and Hope Is Expressed, When Peace Is Restored, That Freedom of Seas May Be Guaranteed by Treaty; Whatever Harsh Measures Kaiser Has Resorted to Have Been Necessitated by Actions of Enemy and in Order to Preserve Independence; Destruction of Lusitania Justified on Ground of Self-defense and Interests of Fatherland.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Berlin, July 9 (9:00 p. m., via London, July 10, 2:47 a. m.).—Germany's official reply to the American note regarding the submarine warfare was delivered to the German government by the German ambassador in London, Count von Helldorf, last night.

First, reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

Second, that German submarines will be instructed to pass freely and safely, Germany's submarines in return for the confidence shown by the American government will see that such ships do not carry contraband, such ships to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The American government is to be notified of a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships, under the American flag, and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate Germany is willing to permit American passenger ships to pass freely and safely under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

Text of German Note.
The text of the German note follows:
"Berlin, July 8.
"The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 19th ultimo, regarding the impairment of American interests by the German submarine warfare. The German government is in full sympathy with the American government in its concern for the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the German government is willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

Refers to Treaty of 1856.
"The imperial government, in accordance with the principles of the treaty of 1856, recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of nations. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 3, 1775, between Prussia and the republic of the east, Germany and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

Wants Freedom of Seas.
"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government immediately declared its willingness to ratify the declaration of London and thereby subject itself to the law of the sea. The German government has provided therein in favor of neutrality. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy's civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures

WEATHER FORECAST.
Washington, July 9.—New Mexico: Fair Saturday and Sunday; cooler east portion Sunday.

therefor, and neutrals who use merchant ships as traveling vessels have been exposed to an increasing degree to all danger of war.

Justifies Submarine's Action.
"If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo, this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experience in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain afloat long enough even after the torpedoing to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials, defeated this expectation. In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children exposed to breadwinners.

Strong Spirit of Friendship.
"In the spirit of friendship which exists between the German nation and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the imperial government will always be ready to do all it can to ensure the peaceful relations of the neighboring states of America and the United States. The imperial government therefore, repeats the assurance that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens on neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

"In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's submarines, Germany's submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers, when made recognizable by such markings and made a reasonable time in advance. The imperial government, however, confidently believes that the American government will assume to guarantee that these

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OFFICIALS FEEL THAT GRAVEST CRISIS EXISTS

German Reply to American Note Meets None of the Demands Arising From the Lusitania Tragedy.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Washington, July 9.—Arrival of the press translation of the German note confirmed the impression which has been current in official quarters for several days, that Germany would refuse to give the assurances asked for by the United States that the lives of Americans traveling the high seas on unarmed ships of any nationality be endangered.

The press copy arrived too late to be read by many officials and those who saw it said they could not comment until the official text from Ambassador Gerard had arrived. This promptly will reach here late tomorrow or Sunday and President Wilson, it is understood, will start back for Washington to consider the communication with cabinet members as soon as word is sent him that it has reached here.

Makes Larger Demand.
"The present restrictions placed by Germany on the use of American passenger ships, which are to be given complete immunity from interference only if they do not carry contraband, was regarded in many quarters as adding another to the many issues which have arisen over submarine warfare.

Assumption of Liability for the Loss of Life of Americans in the Lusitania Tragedy.
"The assumption of liability for the loss of life of Americans in the Lusitania tragedy was considered to have been wholly evaded by Germany and the United States announced that it would omit 'no war or war' to be observed as viewed as having been lightly passed over.

The general feeling that the note will be immediately and being to a crisis the friendly relations that have existed between the United States and Germany developed more strongly in official quarters.

MILITARISM CONDEMNED BY ENDEAVOR SPEAKER
(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Chicago, July 9.—Declaring that militarism is the greatest danger to the world, and that it is the duty of the weaker countries, and abandonment of threatening alliances and embracing 'balance of power' alone will establish universal peace, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, Canada, today urged delegates to the World Christian Endeavor convention, in session here, to fight for these principles and the principles of co-operation and peace.

GREAT OVATION FOR KITCHENER; APPEALS FOR MEN TO JOIN IN WAR

Secretary for War Declares Great Britain Must Have Recruits, Munitions and Money; Calls for Soldiers.

ENEMY FULLY PREPARED WHEN FIGHT BEGAN

High Compliments Paid to Colonies Who Are Furnishing Gallant Armies for Many Fields.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
London, July 9 (10:10 p. m.).—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, today made a very remarkable speech from the public tribune on his visit to the London Guild hall to make an appeal for recruits and particularly for soldiers for the great army he has raised since the outbreak of the war.

Men and More Men Needed.
The great need of the moment, said Kitchener, was men, material and money. He said, however, that he was not at all pessimistic about the situation, and he assured the meeting that the question of material was being dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner by the new ministry of munitions. But there still remained the question of men, he declared. "After an hour of speaking," he said, "until the evening was ended."

Confidence in Kitchener.
On moving a vote of thanks to Earl Kitchener and pledging the city of London to support him, Sir Edward Carson, the attorney general, answered a question of the British press. "It is enough to say of him that he possesses the absolute confidence of every colleague in the cabinet, and what is more, the absolute confidence and unflinching devotion of a grateful people. I do not know a power service anyone could give his country than in attempting to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener."

Voluntary Recruiting Is Now or Never.
"Voluntary recruiting is now or never. Does any one doubt it? It is a fact that we shall hesitate to apply compulsory service."

Text of Lord Kitchener's Speech Follows in Part.
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"I am glad to see that the war has been so successful in its progress that it has reached here."

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DINING CARS NOT PROFITABLE, SAY WESTERN ROADS

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Chicago, July 9.—Losses by railroads on dining car service were touched on today at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission in connection with the petition of western railroads for an increase in passenger rates.

So far as shown by reports of railroads to the Interstate Commerce commission, the only road to show a profit on dining car service is the Illinois Central, which last year reported earnings of \$45 from dining cars.
While H. H. Butler, general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, was on the stand today, William V. King, one of the claimants for the commission, asked in cross-examination whether it was Mr. Butler's opinion that the commission should allow an increase in passenger fares to make up for deficits in dining car service, as it had been noted that among the deficits reported by the Missouri Pacific the dining car service showed a loss of \$20,000 in 1913 and \$42,000 in 1914.

Mr. Butler said he was of the opinion that railroad companies, in transporting passengers, had the duty of seeing that they were well cared for. An important part of the duty, he thought, was seeing that the passengers were well fed.

HUERTANTERED AT FORT BLISS AFTER REFUSING TO GIVE BOND

Other Prominent Mexicans Are Released on Bail Given by J. C. McNary and El Paso Merchant.

BELIEVED REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IS BROKEN

No Word Is Heard From General Orozco, Who Escaped Vigilance of Uncle Sam and Crossed Rio Grande.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
El Paso, Tex., July 9.—Gen. Huerta, who was arrested at Fort Bliss, today refused to give bond for his release. He was held in the city of El Paso, where he was being guarded by United States marshals.

Reclamation Men Design.
Los Angeles, July 9.—A. H. Foster, chief engineer of the electrical division of the United States reclamation service, stationed here, announced today that he had resigned. Eleven others of the staff of reclamation non also resigned. All said that they objected to leaving town with the division headquarters which has been moved to Denver.

Guerrilla Bands Into Court.
General Huerta was brought from the county jail where he had been confined since July 7, to the federal courtroom late in the day, and accompanied by any of the other prisoners in order not to create a disturbance in the street. The fact that he was to be brought into court was not given publicity and there were few others than officers of the court present.

He Declined to Give Bond.
The commandant of United States troops at Fort Bliss, who was sitting at the fort, he declined to waive any of his rights in the case and his attorney explained that by waiving his preliminary hearing he was not waiving his right to be taken up by the grand jury at San Antonio, December 20. General Huerta asked the commandant's permission to speak to his own defense but was dissuaded by his attorney.

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No Revolution Likely.
Gen. Pascual Orozco, who was arrested with Huerta on June 22 at Sonoma, N. M., and escaped from there, today said he was not planning to start a revolution. He said he was not planning to start a revolution.

Huerta Well Treated.
Huerta was guarded by a corner room in the building where the military officers live. It is equipped with a bathroom and connected with a sleeping porch. Huerta appeared grateful for the consideration shown him. He was served from the officers' mess.

The disposition of the San Antonio cases just after the capture of Huerta was not affected by the capture of Huerta. The cases were brought in by the United States marshal at San Antonio, and the cases were brought in by the United States marshal at San Antonio.

VILLA CLAIMS TO HAVE DEFEATED CARRANZA ARMY

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Washington, July 9.—General Villa, telegraphed an American sympathizer at Chihuahua today that he had led his Carranza forces under General Huerta into a trap and severely defeated them in the vicinity of Aguas Calientes.

The consular report reached the state department tonight, contradicting

TIDE TURNS IN FAVOR OF ALLIES, IS BELIEF OF BRITISH CRITICS

Conquest of German Southwest Africa by Boer General Is Regarded as Remarkable Military Feat.

TEUTONS UNABLE TO BEAT RUSSIANS BACK

French Gains Are Regarded as Important in Vosges Where Kaiser's Forces Lose Critical Position.

YAQUIS FIGHT EACH OTHER IN SONORA

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, July 9 (by Radio to San Diego, Calif., July 9).—Fighting between bodies of Yaqui Indians at Guaymas, Sonora, yesterday was reported here today. A large body of Yaquis attacked a small band of Yaquis and defeated them. The victor, however, failed to recover arms and ammunition which were sent.

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ENGLISH FEEL THEY HAVE WHIP HAND OF TURKS

Correspondent Describes the Fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula and Emphasizes Moral Effect on Troops.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
London, July 9.—The British press representative in a graphic description of the battle of Gallipoli on June 28, which placed the British troops in a position to capture the Gallipoli peninsula, said that the British troops were in a position to capture the Gallipoli peninsula.

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HOLT THREW HIMSELF FROM IRON CELL BAR

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
Minneapolis, N. Y., July 9.—A coroner's inquest into the death of Frank Holt, an established dairy dealer, who killed himself by jumping head foremost from a second-story window of his home, today began.

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BRITISH MAKE GAINS TO SOUTH OF XPRIS

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
London, July 9 (10:30 p. m.).—Further British gains north of Xpris, where the British on July 6 captured 200 yards of German trenches, are reported in a communication tonight from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force in the western theater.

General French states that after a